MORMONISM.

POLITICS, RELIGION AND AMUSEMENTS.

Anniversary Colebration of the Settlement of Salt Lake City.

Mutual Admiration of George Francis Train and Brigham Young-Brigham on the Stage and Goorge Francis in the Pulpit-Train Preaches Treason in the Tabernacle-Rase Ball, the British Blondas and Negro Minstrels.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 30, 1870. This earthly Zion is just now a land of plenty of olitics and amusements as well as of religion Ataong the orthodox Mormon population religion, like the "lenn kine" in Pharonh's dream, swallows everything. If a prosperous apostate is to be rained in his business, if a laboring man who has been excommunicated for his independence is to be refused employment in consequence, if a sister is to be made "perfect through suffering" by the sacrifice of her finer feelings and affections, if a widow is to be despoiled of her property or money to pay the Prophet, if any new temporal or spiritnal scheme to better rule or rob the people and enrich the priesthood is concocted, it is all done in sanctimonious style, "in the name and for the sake of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen." Self-righeousness, insincerity and swindling are among the many things which make Mormonism of such small repute in the eyes of other people. During the last two days the New Tabernacle has been the scene of services that formed a curious combination. On Sunday, after preaching by one of the apostles, there was an amusing representation by a clever clown, and then, religion and recreation being as quickly changed for politics, the congregation was turned into a political procession, and the saints, headed by their Prophet and a band of music, marched to the reflroad tiepot, whence a special train conveyed the Prophet, the clown, the apostles and a host of other saints to Ogden, to welcome home the Mormon delegate to Congress. On Monday there was a public celebration of the twenty-third anniversary of the arrival of the Mormons in "this valley of the mountains," during which the renomination of the delegate was ratified. The sacredness, solomnity and "divinity" of the proceedings were "sealed" by Brigham's benediction. On both occasions slanders upon the people of the United States and treason against our government were preached and applauded.

To begin with the amusements. On Friday evening last Mr. Walter Montgomery, an English elocutionist, "the Edwin Booth of England," who has come to this country from the colonies all unheralded, read selections from the standard poets and produced a favorable impression upon a large and appreciative audience. He is en route to New York and other eastern cities, whose inhabitants will have opportunities of witnessing

his extraordinary attainments. The clown that I referred to in the preceding paragraph is George Francis Train. He was announced to lecture in the theatre on the following evening. Brigham Young, acting at his harlequin, accompanied him on the stage to introduce him to the audience. I have often seen Brigham at the theatre, but this was to me his first appearnace on the stage, notwithstanding he has been "starring" it among the Mormons for nearly a quarter of a century in what some of them style his celebrated role of "heavy vil-The attempted introduction in itself was ludicrous. Both came on the stage together; Brigham bowed to George Francis, George Francis bowed to Brigham; Francis, George Francis bowed to Brigham; neither said anything; both similed for a while: Brigham shuffed out, leaving George Francis at the footlights and the audience mingling their applause with laughter. The sequel of Train's sojourn among the Mormons has shown how completely George Francis has toadied to Brigham and Brigham to George Francis. When Brigham finds a fool that he can use he is smart enough to use him, and in this respect George Francis is something like him. In the warm weather which we are having here as well as in the 52-4, it is really refreshing to see two such zelezowledged humbugs thus humbugging exa other. Train delivered one of his usual occurric, epigramatic

we are having here as well as in the E-A, it is really refreshing to see two such acknowle daed humburgs thus humburging exa other. Train delivered one of his usual excentric, epigramatic lectures on everything and everybody, "piling on the agony" In his falsome flattery of Brigham Yeang and George Francis Train, or to put it as he put it, George Francis Train and Brigham Young. He pitched into the Gentiles and praised the Mormons, whose suffages he solicited for himsolf as President of the United States in 1872. On Sunday aftermooy George Francis was at the Tabernacle, and sit among the Twelve Apostles. On this occasion he appeared in his character of preacher. Akar Apostle George Q. Camon had preached to the Saints awhile and when the sacrament was being administered. He introduced George Francis, who regaled the congregation with one of his characteristic speeches. Again he praised Brigham Young, the Mormons and their peculiar institutions. If Young, he said, had been a small potatoe, as Grant is, he would have gone down before to-day. He considered humility a swindle and brelieved in the virtue of assumption. He told the Mormons that they should no longer act on the defensive; they had played defendant long enough; it was now time for them to carry the war into the East. He tollamed their minds with the treasonable counsel that if through the passage of any law of Congress people should come to interfere with them or their institutions, the Mormons should meet them at the frontier, and he told them, "by your powder and your rifles shoot them down as you would dogs." Brigham Young, who is proverbially a coward, would not now dare to give such sangulnary consect to his people, but it just suits his purpose to have some irresponsible person do it for him. After some remarks from George A. Smith the choir sang, "We liank thee, O God, for a Prophet," the mutual admiration ceased, and, as I have already mentioned, the congregation was turned into a political procession to welcome home the Mormon delegate to Congr

Samts than the 24th; in fact, the 24th is their "Independence Day." It was ushered in at sunrise by the booming of caunon, after which flags were raised on public and private buildings. The secular and Sabbath schools, with their flags and banners, met in their ward meeting houses, and the pioneers, apostles and other prominent officials at the City Hall, and then all proceeded from their respective rendezvous to the New Tabernacle, where the "Saints of all ages" assembled to participate in the celebration services. These nacle, where the "Saints of all ages" assembled to participate in the celebration services. These were opened with singing by the choir, after which the chaplain of the church, Elder Wilford Woodraff, offered up a prayer, and Captain Croxall's band played an appropriate air, the original words to which I believe are "O God bless Brigham Young." Elder Orson Pratt, one of the pioneers as well as one of the twelve apostles, then delivered an extempore oration in which he pictured the persecutions, privations and perils of the Saints from the organization of their church, through all their "wanderings in the wilderness" to the present period; pointed out what he believed to be the superiority of their charch, through all their "wanderings in the wilderness" to the present period; pointed out what he believed to be the superiority of their principles over those of all other Christian denominations; how the hand of the Most High had guided them evermore through all their remarkable vicissitudes, and how polygamy was the crowning glory of all their divinely appointed institutions. Orson Pratt has lately become a monomaniac on polygamy. He is a perfect patriarch in years and in appearance. He lately married a young girl, notwithstanding he had already and still has several other wives whom he refuses to support. And yet Pratt will prate for hours upon the beauties and blessings of polygamy.

Alter Orson Pratt sat down Bishop McAllister sang a song, George A. Smith reinted some historical reminiscences of the Mormons, and Brigham Foung did the same in his characteristic, odloguish style, all designed to clucidate the virtue.

and wisdom of the Saints and the wickedness and folly of "their enemies." Every opportunity is embraced to inflame the minds of the masses of the Mormons against the people and government of the United States. Young, like the rest, gave atterance to many misrepresentations, interspersed with some swearing and some slanders. It was an insult to the Stars and Stripes to have them displayed in the tabernacie at their treasonable celebration services. One incident of the scene was Young hobmobbing with Hooper, the delegate to Congress, for political effect among the people. The Prophet showed his approval of the delegate. Hooper was proposed for re-election in October, the nomination was unanimously ratified by a show of hands, including those of all the children, and then all the men and women were instructed to vote at the election. Then there were loud calls for George Francis Train, who solemuly sat in the seat of the apostles, but he was not brought forward. The choir sang "How Beautiful Among the Mountains" and Brigham Young pronounced the benediction. While the assembly was dispersing a salute of fifteen guns was fired in honor of Brigham Young, his two councillors and the twelve apostles. A Territorial salute was fired at sundown and the celebration was closed with a display of 3reworks.

During the afternoon, as the day was a general holiday, two rival base ball clubs, composed of some of the rising Gentile generation of Salt Lake City and Corinne, played a return match game, which attracted a good deal of attention. Nearly two thousand people were present as spectators. On a previous occasion the Corinne club won, but on this they were badly beaten by the Salt Lakers,

Lekers,
Henry Beekett's British Blonde Burlesque
Troupe have just commenced a short engagement
here, and have had a favorable reception by both
saints and sinners. They are to be succeeded
next week by a band of minstrels.

BRIGHAR'S YOUNG'S MISSIONARY EXPERI-

The following account of his visit to England was given by Brigham Young in a sermon deliv ered by him at the Tabernacle at Salt Lake City on Sunday before last :-

was given by Brigham Young in a sermoh delivered by him at the Tabernacle at Salt Lake City on Sunday before last:—

I recollect when I left to go to England I was unable to walk twenty rods without assistance. I was helped to the edge of the river Mississippi and carried across. When Brother Kimball and I started on our journey there was a struggle between us and the powers of earth and hell whether or not we should accomplish our mission. We were in the depths of poverty, caused by being driven from Missouri, where we had left all. I recollect that one of my own sisters pitted my condition and situation; she was sorry for me, and said, "Brother Brigham, what necessity is there for you to go to England while you are sick? Why not tarry here until you are well?" I said to her as I started off one morning, "Sister Fanny, I never felt better in my life." She was a very eccentric woman, and looking at me with tears in her eyes she said, "You lie." I said nothing, but I was determined to go to England or to die trying. My firm resolve was that I would do what I was required to do in the gospei of life and salvation, or I would die trying to do it. I am so to-day.

We landed upon the sheres of England, and then I felt that the chains were broken, that the bands that were upon me were burst asunder. Twelve months and sixteen days, under my supervision, between eight and nine thoosand persons were baptized (though some apostatized) before we left, the churches were organized, the emigration prepared, ships were chartered and companies sailed out. When I landed in Liverpool I had six bits, with which I purchased a hat. In twelve months and sixteen days to carry myself and brethren across the water. The agents of the vessel said such a thing had never been done before; but they were urgent and anxious to oblige us, for we had chartered and fitted out several vessels, and as our emigration promised to be a large business they wanted to carry us home. In that twelve months we had printed five thousand copies of the Book o say when any have to be bound. We have not day when any have to be bound. We have not day when any have to be bound. We have not day when any have to be bound. We have not owed the first farthing to those who have done this work for us, but have paid promptly, according to promise, for every particle of our printing. Heat the least of the strangers and unknown in a strange land, but the work prospered under the hands of the servanis of God, and the means to do the work that was done was procured through our industry and prudence. I have before taken the liberty, in a public capacity like this, to tell my brethren and sisters that I do notarecollect of spending more than one penny, needlessly, while in England, and that was for a bunch of grapes while passing through Smithfield Market, Manchest Wallers and the communication. They declare it is an unnecessary to the graph of the long after the while passing through Smithfield Market, Manchest Et., When I look them in my kend I care the first farthing to those who have done the libit was done and promptly, according to those who have done the land have the land have a first farthing to those who have done the land have the land have the land have the land have a first farthing to those who have done the land have a first farthing to those who have done the land have a first farthing to those who have done the land have a first farthing to those who have done the land have a first farthing to those who have done the improvements of the case, the salem.

8. A. Belmont's b. c. His Lordship, by Kentucky, dam Healthy Possibility of the European stream the issumants and have a farthing the land have stated is the best was three subjects of conversation and the table. The president and his Cabinet nerely decided to the work prospered under the land have stated is the boat stated is the boat stated is the boat farthing the land have stated is the boat farthing the land have stated is the boat stated is the beat salem.

8. A. Belmont's b. c. His Lordship, by Kentucky, dam while passing through Smithfield Market, Manchester. When I took them in my hand I saw women passing through the market who I knew were suffering through hunger, and who probably perished and died. I felt that I ought to have given that penny to the poor. Whenever I went from my office, if I neglected to take my pockets full of coppers to give to the poor and the mendicants, which are everywhere to be met with. I would return to the office and take a handful of coppers from the drawer, and as I walked along would give something to such objects of pity and distress as I met, and pass on without being hindered by them. We organized the Church, we ordained two patriarchs and from that time we have been guthering the poor.

SAD LOSS TO THE TURF.

Serious Accident to the Famous Trotting Mare

Serious Accident to the Famous Trotting Mare

Lacy Thorn—She is Rendered Worthless.

[From the Rochester Union, August 4.]

The famous trotting mare Lady Thorn met with a severe accident this morning, which has rendered her useless forever. She was being put on board a car near the Central depot to go to Buffalo When the accident occurred.

Lady Thorn, in company with George Palmer, travel in a speciate car prepared expressiy for their use. Attached to this car and swing beneath it is a wide bridge or platform upon which they are ted on board. This platform is strong and broad, and for a horse to fall from it is impossible. The party in charge of Lady Thorn did not use the bridge thus prepared and carried with the car, but procured a narrow bridge at the depot near by—one wholly unfit for such a purpose. He then attempted to lead the iffare by a halter up this bridge into the car. Penng bine in one eye she missed step with a fore foot and fell off the bridge sidewise, striking heavily, upon the rails. The bones of one of hier hips were crushed and a considerable flesh wound was inflicted. She was got upon her feet and was able to walk with considerable difficulty to a private stable in North St. Paul street, where she remains. Dr. Sommerville, of Buffalo, a veterinary surgeon of some distinction, was seat for. He will arrive at five o'clock. The opinion seems to be unanimous that Lady Thorn is ruined as a trotter. This accident was the result of sheer carelessness in substituting an unsailable bridge for a suitable once carried with the car, and for not using more than ordinary precaution in getting the horse on board after taking this bridge. Lady Thorn was sold this season for \$30,000. It is strange that the owners would trustler in the hands of persons was could be so stupidly careless as were those who attempted to get her on under the car bridge was thrown asside and the one under the car brought out and George Palmer was ensily and safely put on board the car. Lady Thorn to bridge was thrown asside and th

The sum of \$5,738 75 has been subscribed to the French Patriotic Fund in San Francisco, "to be distributed to the families of French soldiers killed or wounded on the field of battle."

A Mr. Garner, of Gadsden, Ala., has discovere a worm on his cotton which destroys the lice with wonderful rapidity, and then takes its departure without injuring the weed at all.

Mr. Thomas Ewing, in a letter on the Mississipp river, develops an interesting theory of the ten-dency of rivers running southward to abrade their western banks, and attributes it to the constantly increasing centrifugal force imparted to the water as it proceeds to the south. He enforces this explanation by pointing to the fact that ships salling southward must correct a westward ten

dency in all things moving northward. the Cape Ann Advertiser reports that Captain John Blatchford, upwards of eighty years of age, a dory fisherman of Rockport, recently caught, in one day, 1.172 pounds of pollock, receiving about twelve dollars for the lot. A very the day's work this for an old gentleman.

SARATOGA RACES.

The second meeting of the Saratega races will commence on Friday, August 12, and continue six days. The following horses have been entered for

days. The bares:—
the several races:—
First Day. FIRST RACE—THE KENNER STARRS—For three-year-olds, two unites, \$500 entrance, \$250 forfeit; the Saratoga Association to add \$3,000.

1. A. Belmont's ch. c. Telegram, by Censor, dam inp. Maud. 2. A Belmont's imp. ch. f. Nellie James imp. Maud.

2. A Belmont's imp. ch. f. Nelite James, by Dollar, dam Ficur de Champs.

3. James R. Smith, Jr.'s, b. f. Rejected, by imp. Hartington, dam Columbia.

4. Thos. W. Doswell's ch. f. Ecliptic, by imp. Eclipse, dam viscounty.

6. M. A. Litteli's cn. f. Maggie B. B., by Australian, 6. M. H. Sanford's b. c. Proakness, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf.

n & Crawford's ch. f., by Censor, dam imp. L'Anglaise.

8. W. Cottril's gr. c. Fireball, by Lightning, dam Dixie (Herzog's dam).

Dixie (Herzog's dam).

9. Humer & Travers' eth. c. Scathelock, by imp. Echpse, dam Porny Washington,

10. D. McDaniel's b. c. Belmont, by Lexington, dam

Bollpse, dam Parny Washington,

10. D. McDanisi e 5. c. Belmont, by Lexington, dam
Alabama.

11. J. J. O'Fallon's ch. c. Gov. Bowie, by imp. Leamington, dam Undine.

12. J. J. O'Fallon's ch. c. Wm. R. Travers, by Uncle
Vic, dam imp. Sanay South.

15. F. M. Hall's ch. c. Major, by Eugene, dam by
Claude Melnotte.

14. McCormack & Page's h. c. Hamburg, by Lexington, dam by Churchill.

15. W. R. Baboock's ch. f. Mary Foster, by Australian, dam Bay Flower.

16. F. Morris' ch. f. Remorseless, by imp. Eclipse,
dam Barbarity.

17. F. Morris' ch. f. Tempiation, by imp. Eclipse, dam
Mollie Jackson.

18. Bacon & Holland's b. c. Lyachburg, by imp.
Leanington, dam Neutrahiy.

10. Joseph McConnell's br. c. Chillicothe, by Lexington, dam Clulla.

20. Chark & Grinsrend's b. f. Finsh of Lightning, by
Lightning, dam Cleily Jopson.

21. George Cadwallader's br. f. by Australian, dam
Bolly Morgan.

22. T. 6. Moore's ch. c. McClosky, by Lexington.

Dolly Morgan.

22. T. G. Moore's ch. c. McClosky, by Lexington, dam Laura.

23. T. G. Moore's ch. c. Foster, by Lexington, dam

dam Laura.

23. T. G. Moore's ch. c. Foster, by Lexington, dam Verona.

24. A. Buiord's b. c. Enquirer, by imp. Leamington, dam by Lexington.

25. John Frankin's br. f. Lady Petry, by Lexington, dam by imp. Yorkshire.

SECOND RACE—THE SUMMER HANDIGAP—For all ages, two and a quarter miles, \$50 entrance: \$25 forfeit; \$1,000 added; weights to appear 1st of August. NOMINATIONS.

1. Fisher & Carson's br. h. Sir Archibaid (late Jo McConneil), 5 years, by Ruric, dam Daisy.

2. Governor O. Bowie's ch. h. Pontoon, 4 years, by Doneraile, dam Undine.

3. Governor O. Bowie's b. h. Hlegatee, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Levity.

4. Purdy & Withers' ch. m. Tasmania, 4 years, by Australian, dam Matric Gross.

5. Denison & Crawford's br. h. Narraganset, 4 years, by Imp. Eclipse, dam Jessie Dixon.

6. Bacon & Holland's b. g. Corsican, 5 years, by Uncle Vic, dam by Imp. Sovereign.

7. Bacon & Holland's b. m. Nannie Douglas, 4 years, by Rogers, dam by Lexington.

8. Bacon & Holland's ch. c. Mozart, 3 years, by Australian, dam by Lexington.

9. F. Morris' b. c. Cavaller, 3 years, by Eclipse, dam Ediquette.

10. W. R. Babcock's ch. h. Helmoold, 4 years, by W. W. S. W. Babcock's ch. h. Helmoold, 4 years, by

F. Morris' b. c. Cavaller, 3 years, by Eclipse, dam Edquette.
 W. R. Babcock's ch. h. Helmbold, 4 years, by Australian, dam Lavender.
 Joseph C. Simpson's ch. m. Columbia, 5 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Young Fashlon.
 Joseph C. Simpson's b. m. Wauanita, 4 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Young Fashlon.
 W. Jennings' b. m. Bonita, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Banner.
 Third Race—Purse \$400—For all ages, three-fourths of a mile.

Second Day.

FIRST RACE—STEPPLE CHASE—Handicap for all ages, about three miles, over a fair hunting course. Weights for all steeple chase horses to appear on the 10th, and entries to be made at the usual hour the day before the race; \$500 to the winner, and \$200 to the second horse.

SECOND RACE—THE KENTUCKY STAKES—For two-yest-oids, one mile; \$100 entrance; \$50 forfet; \$1,000 added.

\$1,000 added.

NOMINATIONS.

1. James R. Smith, Jr.'s, b. c. The Earl of Richmond, by Asteroid, dam Margaret Anderson.

2. D. McDaniel's Imp. br. f. Lady Elizabeth, by Atherstone, dam Wombat.

3. George P. Wetmore's b. c. by Breckinridge, dam Sophia.

4. Leonard Jerome's ch. f. Dolly Fisher, by Kentucky, dam Blue Ribbon.

5. Leonard Jerome's b. f. by Kentucky, dam Cyclone, by Vandab.

6. Leonard Jerome's b. f. by Kentucky, dam Saturatione.

stone.
7. Leonard Jerome's ch. f. Garage, by Kentucky, dam Ariel, by Giene.
8. A. Belmont's 5. c. Idaho, by Kentucky, dam

29. Denison & Crawford's br. c. by Censor, dam The Gloamin'. 21. Denison & Crawford's ch. c. by Censor, dam

21. Denison & Crawford's ch. c. by Censor, dam Julia.
22. Denison & Crawford's b. c. by Prophet, out of Narraganset's dam.
23. B. G. Thomas' b. f. Aureola, by War Dance, dam Dinie (Herzog's dam).
24. W. Cottril's ch. c. Jack Hackett, by Daniel Boone, dam Lady Ciffe.
25. J. S. Watson's b. c. Precedent, by Censor or ferome Edgar, dam Nannie Lewis, by Imp. Glencoe.
26. Hunter & Travers' b. f. Bessie Woodville, by Edgar, dam Imp. L'Anglaise.
27. Hunter & Travers' ch. f. Temptre-s, by Censor, dam Jennie Rose.
28. Hunter & Travers' b. c. Periwig, by Edgar, dam Chignon.
29. Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Calogram, by Censor, dam Imp. Maud.
30. Win. H. Globon's b. f. Mili Race, by Kentucky, dam Mili Creek.
31. D. McDaniel's ch. c. by Lexington, dam Canary Bird.

32. F. M. Hall's ch. c. Frey, by Eugene, dam Fame, 32. F. M. Harts en. by Financier.
33. F. Morris' b. c. by Barbarian, by imp. Eclipse, dam Barbarity.
34. F. Morris' b. e. by Eclipse, dam Motlie Jackson.
35. F. Morris' ch. f. by Eclipse, dam Slasher Barba-

73. F. Morris Ch. Inc. 18 Prity.

36. Joseph McConnell's ch. f. Lilla Harness, by Revolver, dam Luxemburg's dam, by Lexington.

37. Richards & Kilgour's b. c. by the Knight of St. George, dam (the dam of John Kilgour) by

Glencoe. 38. James A. Grinstead's ch. f. by Lexington, dam

38. James A. Grinstead's ch. f. by Lexington, dam Saliie Lewis, by imp. Glencoe.
39. James A. Grinstead's br. or gr. c. by Lightning, dam Sister to Buric, by imp. Sovereign.
40. James A. Grinstead's gr. c. by Lightning, dam Wild Duck, by imp. Eclipse.

THIRD RACE—SELLING RACE—Purse \$600; for all ages, one and three-lourth mile; horses entered to be sold for \$2,000 to carry their appropriate weights; for \$1,500, allowed 7 lbs.; for \$1,000, 12 lbs.; for \$000, 16 lbs.

Third Day.

First Race—Free Handicap—Purse, \$400; for all ages, three-fourths of a mile; weights for this race of all horses at Saratoga to appear by twelve o'clock the day previous and acceptances to be made by four o'clock.

Second Race—Purse \$500—For three-year-olds; one and one-eight mile; winners this year of any single race amounting to \$1,000, 10 lbs. extra.

THRD Race—Free Handicap—Purse \$600; for all ages; one and three-quarter mile; conditions as of above handicap.

Fourth Day.

First Race—Hundle Race—Handicap for all

FIRST RACE—HURDLE RACE.—Handicap for all ages; two miles, over eight hurdles; weights to be announced on the morning of the third day, and entries to be made at the usual time of closing; \$500 to the winner; \$100 to the second horse.

SECOND RACE—PURSE \$800—For all ages, two and three quarter miles. three-quarter miles.
TBIRD RACE—PURSE \$500—For all ages; to carry 100 lbs; one and one-half mile.

Fifth Day.

FIRST RACE—FREE HANDICAP—Purse \$500, for all ages, one mile; conditions as of handicaps of third day. ages, one mile; conditions as of above hand-gear-olds, one mile; conditions as of above handyear-olds, one mile; conditions as cap.

THIRD RACE—FREE HANDICAP—Purse \$790, for two miles; conditions as above,

Sixth Day. FIRST RACE—PURSE \$300—For all ages that have run and not won during the two meetings; three-quarters of a mile.

SECOND RACE—PURSE \$1,200.—For all ages, four miles. miles.
Third Race—Consolation Purse, \$500.—For all ages; one and three-quarter mile; horses beaten once during the second meeting allowed 7 lbs.; twice, 1410s.; three times, 21 lbs.

Cost of Quarrels.—It is estimated that the Dickens-Bolton imbroglio at Memphis has cost shelby county from three-fourths of a million to a million dollars in time lost by jurymen, witnesses, courts and lawyers in fruitless efforts to adjust differences and suits pending between the parties to multipled controversies. How many people have been murdered, and how many murders have been attempted, as the presuit of this load. It is impossible to Bay.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The President's Visit and Its Object-A Neutrality Proclamation to be Issued-What the Grumblers Say About It-An Extra Session of Congress Not Probable-The Sogar-Lincoln-Willard Caning Matches-The Prevost-Paradol Suicide.

The events of this week may be briefly summed up as two Congresst onal caning matches and a Presidential visit. The caning affairs have been fully reported for your readers, and there is nothing me to add concerning them except the mere fact that there promises to be a very dirty sequel in the shape of mutual exposures on the part of Segar and Lancoln. Segar is deadfully enraged at what is termed the Yankee meanness of his opponent, the hardess Lincoln, and the latter seems determined to have satisfaction for the indignities put upon him engaged in the delectable work of painting Segar in the most uniovely colors, white Segar is equally cunning and dishonorable individual. Other parties are necessarily involved in the ridiculous squabble, and some of it may well be supposed, are a little anxious to "hush up" the whole affair. The officers of the Pennsylvania Central and Fredericksburg and Alexandria Ratiroad companies are interested, and many mem bers of the Virginia Legislature no doubt would be well pleased fi the whole matter could be covered with the mantle of eternal oblivion. But enough on the subject.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VISIT THE PRESIDENTIAL VISIT
infused a little animation hereabouts. Though he
only stopped one day, or rather out twelve hours,
the effect of President Grant's presence made itself
felt throughout our city very appreciably. The White House, which had been abandoned and descried-looking before, being under the occupancy only of the polite and genial Dent (General F. T.) and a few centlemanly ushers, like Dunn and Fox, became live ly once more. The visitors were many and frequent, and the requests for interviews with the President quite numerous, considering the great exodus of important people, office-seekers and pardon brokers. Even the hotels, which showed so few travellers on their dally registers, and which at night displayed so many windows unfiluminated, wore for the nonce the appearance of doing a thriving busi-

draws with him a train of mysterious followers, who dog his steps wherever he may journey, and only make themselves known when his Excellency settles himself down in Washington. Their golder opportunity is the White House when Presidentially anted. At least so they seem to think, though few of them reap much benefit from it; for the number admitted to commune with the sovereign of our republican court is small indeed. Yet they never lose heart. They are ever hopeful, ever light hearted and industrious, never swerved for an instant or diverted from their great aim-which is to see the President and obtain the object of their am-

THE CABINET MEETING
which occurred here during the President's twelve hours' stay has led to a wonderful amount of curious speculation. The opinions of the newsgatherers are diverse as the tints of the rainbow. Some will have it that an extra session to heat our wounded commerce or to concert measures proportionate to the magnitude of the European struggle was positively decided upon. Others say like this:- "I know that the real object was to discuss the Ackerman opinion. The very devil has been played with the department appropriations in consequence of that operational but very logical opinion, against president wanted to consult his consultant opinional advisers as to what would be done to remedy the damage caused by Congressional bungling." Not a few believe that he only came to transact rout ne business and decide upon some minor appropriation. politiments.
WHAT REALLY WAS DECIDED-A NEUTRALITY PRO-

esimilatra loa. They declare at is an innecessary not act and it is departing from our traditional point can only result in lujury and mischief. So taey say, at every act, he performs. It he nay the good sense to seek gure air by the see shore during the dog days they say he is departing from cherished customs. No other President did that. It he don't consult yery Senatorial statesana before he makes an appointment they say then, "Ah, look you what a military governor this is we have over us. He wants to rale us just as he would govern an army," If he seeks to restore good of order in the South they say the is a military declator and that he wants to perpetuat; houself in favor by the army and navy. And so, no matter what he does, they grumble. If he writes a little note about, an evangelical convention they are ready to crucify fin as an anti-Catholic bigot, and if fie gives a fat offee to a cellic Papist like Tom Murphy, they accuse him of playing into the hands of Tammany Hall, and of conspiring with the Pope and Ben Bütler. It is hot worth while to notice such petty little ebullitions of partisan spite. No EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

It seems pretty certain that unless something more extraordinary occurs than has yet, there will be no extra session of Congress. The President sees no reasons now calling for the gathering together of the mational teglslators beyond those which existed at the time Congress adjourned. Then he appealed to them to do something for the commercial and shipping interests of the country. Congress, in its harry to get home, or in its stippidity or lack of partiotism, thought his suggestions not entitled to weight. Congress would not even remain in session one day longer in order to consider them. Therefore now he does not feed disposed to summon the members to meet unless the completations of insperatively demand such a step.

The Bakht of Previous Prakapou. Purtrier Paces to have a linkely to be croneous as correct. Indeed, it would be more trushful to state that the tending of human

The views of the daughter are entitled to the more weight because she gave them without any motive to deceive. She had not been acquainted with the true circumstances attending her father's death, having been kept purposely in the dark relative to the shooting, through monives of tender sympathy for her bereaved condition. It seems almost incredible that she could have been kept in such ignorance, in view of the great notoriety given to the case. But I am assured that up to the last moment before she loft New York to return to her native France she was under the delusion that her father's death was due to natural causes.

he bought the pistols at Savage's store in this city, and subsequent to the purchase, he discussed the question of attending the complimentary dinner tendered by Secretary Fish. He took M. de Jardin that he fest too sick to accept the invitation, but when he was informed that a declination was not to be thought of under the circumstances, he replie, "Ani well, then I will go?" and immediately he wrote a note of acceptance, and that he had no ties of committing suicide that night, I should add that he remarked, "I feel very stupid to go to any dinner, and as I am to go I must do something to brighten me. I will take some nice medicine at five o'clock in the morning, so that I may feel in good spirits when I go to the dinner." In point of fact he did instruct his valet very minutely how to prepare the medicine and have it iced against five o'clock the next morning.

I have no desire to spin out the story to an unnecessary length, and therefore do not give other little facts in my possession. But those I now furnish, taken in connection with such as were contained in my last despates, appear to point conclusively to the fact that the lamented Paradol was the victim of an insane fit, and that therefore, he could not have been a cold-blooded and deliberate saiotite.

THE APPROPRIATION FOR LICHTHOLSES.

Rear Admiral Shubrick, cha rman of the Lighthouse Board, has addressed a letter to the Secre-tary of the Treasury asking the attention of the Department to the provisions of the act of Congress, approved July 12, 1870, entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and indicial expenses of the government for the year provides for the lighthouse establishment. The Ad-

be made and as soon as on account of climate, Ac., it could be done with economy to the government. Our balances are of several classes.

First—We have those belonging to unfinished works now in progress, such as the lighthouse on Half Way Rock, off the count of Maine. The lighthouse to be 180 feet thich and nearly finished at Cape Hatteras, N. C.; the fron lighthouse at the Southwest Pass, at the mouth of the Mississippi river; the lighthouse at East Hatter in the Halthouse at Point Reyes, coast of California, and the lighthouse at Cape Bainco, coast of California, and the lighthouse at Cape Bainco, coast of Oregon. This class of works would suffer from a sispension of work, and their ultimate cost would be much enhanced.

Second—In many cases the Board is in negotiation for the purchase of siles for light houses for which appropriations have been made. Such cases are the lights on Sullivan's Island, South Carolina, and Braddock's Foint, ticorgia. If the balances on account of this class of works evert negotiations must cease for the acquisition of sites, for no purchase of ailes can be made without existing appropriations for payments therefor.

Think-I wone cases we have entered into contracts which

Island, South Carolina, and Bradfock's Toint, Georgia. If the balances on account of this class of works every negotiations must cease for the nequisition of sirea for no purchase of sites can be made without existing appropriations for payments therefor.

There—In some cases we have entered into contracts which are now being executed, as in the case of the light house on the Island of St. Simon, of the coast of Georgia.

Fonth—In some cases work has not been commenced on lighthouses on submerged recels and rocks, as we wished to make certain experiments to defermine the best and most economical modes of carrying out the designs of Congress. A case of this kind is the highlouse on Race Rock, Long Island Sound, for which we have an appropriation of \$100,000, and which we were just about to commence. It lies on the track of all the steamers which connect New York and New England by way of the Sound, and every day thousands of lives are enhangered by this submerged rock.

Fitch—In other cases works have not been commenced because the appropriations were inadequate. Congress, at its last session, granted amounts which, in addition to former appropriations, are sufficient to warrant us in undertaking the works. An example under this head is the protection of the site of lighthouse at Atlantic City, coast of New Jersey. The cost of this lighthouse was over \$50,000, and the sea has cheroached within a short distance of it. There was on hand on the 30th of June last \$4,000, and Congress has just appropriated for the protection of the lighthouse.

Sich—In some cases appropriation have been made for lighthouse as Atlantic City, coast of Rock, and Congress has just appropriation for a lighthouse at Pigeon Foliat, coast of California, for the protection of this lighthouse, as more considered after protracted negotiations, and how we are ready to commence the constructions. An example of this kind is the appropriation for a lighthouse step size of the lighthouse step size of the summary of the size of the provision of the p

PIANOFORTES.

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